

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3309

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq., Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,
Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Butterly &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Q.C., M.P.
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

BANKERS—

Parr Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.
Shanghai—C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.
Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

With sub-Branch at Foochow.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money
received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills
purchased and collected. Advances made on
Securities and goods in neutral Godown. Usual
Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

" " " 4 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "
For Rates of Interest for other periods apply
to the Manager.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1892. [182]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH CALL OF ONE POUND (£1)
per Share making £8 in all, is payable
on or before 8th December next, at the current
rate of exchange.

When making payment, Shareholders will
please send their provisional Certificates for
order that same may be exchanged for permanent
Scrip showing £8 paid up.

Residents at YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AMOY
and FOOCHOW can pay at the Bank's Branches
there.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1892. [1804]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

CLAIMS on THE HONGKONG BRANCH
must be sent to the Undersigned.

He had an Agent, RUTTER,

Attorney for the Liquidator.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1892. [1846]

USED POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED.

I WILL PAY CASH for USED
POSTAGE STAMPS

as follows—(these prices are per 100,
but any quantities will be accepted, no
matter how small, at the same rates).
Per 100.

CHINA:—
1 cent \$1.00
3 & 5 cents 1.50

HONGKONG:—
2, 4, 5 & 10 cents 0.30
6, 8, 12, 20, 24 & 30 cents 1.25
18, 48, 50 & 96 cents 4.00

1 dollar 10.00
2 & 3 dollars 15.00
5 dollars 100.00

MACAO:—
5 & 10 reis 0.50
20, 25, 40 & 50 reis 2.00

PHILIPPINE:—
1c, 1, 2 & 5 mills 0.25
1, 2 & 2-1/2 cents 0.40
5, 6, 8, 10 & 12-1/2 cents 0.75
20, 25, 30, 40 & 50 cents 2.00

STRAITS:—
1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 & 10 cents 0.30
12, 24, 25, 30, 32, 50 & 96 cents 2.00

SIAM:—
1, 2, 3, 4 & 8s. 1.00
12 & 24s. 2.00
64s. 10.00

SHANGHAI:—
any used face value

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

any 0.15

FRENCH COLONIES:—

any 0.15

NO TORN STAMPS WANTED AT ANY PRICE.

ALL KINDS OF
POSTAGE STAMPS
BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

ADDRESS:
GEO. E. WASHBURN,

P. O. Box 2656,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1835.

INVESTED FUNDS \$7,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME 2,000,000 Stg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:

AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.

F. H. BELL, Esq.

JAMES L. SCOTT, Esq.

NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:

Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.

Canter—Messrs. Row & Co.

Chago—Messrs. Cornhill & Co.

Foochow—Messrs. Phillips & Co.

Hankow—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.

Kota—Messrs. Brown & Co.

Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.

Newchwang—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.

Ningpo—Gustav Kultzen, Esq.

Perak—Dr. Dugdale, Medical Officer.

Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.

Turk—Messrs. Wilson & Co.

Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish

Office, well-known throughout India and the

East, and has acquired a marked character for

sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Agents, Hongkong,
679-51 Standard Life Office.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,533.33

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [189]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [189]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1891.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested
to send in to this Office a List of their
Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st
December last, in order that the proportion of
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in
before the 30th instant will be made up by
the Company, and no subsequent claims or
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1892. [1893]

CAUTION.

ALL SUMS PAID into the Office of the

Hongkong Telegraph are received on

PRINTED FORMS Signed by the Manager,

and no other Person is authorised to receive

the money. Payments made to unauthorised
Persons, or not received on Printed Forms

signed by the Manager, cannot be held VALID.

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor,

Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1892.

THE "BOKHARA" FUND.

COMMITTEE.

H. E. the Governor, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON,

K.C.M.G., Chairman.

H. E. Major-General DIGBY BARKER, C.B.,

Vice-Chairman.

His Honour the Chief Justice, Mr. FIELDING

CLARKE.

Honorable A. J. LEACH.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART.

C. P. CHATER.

Dr. HO KAI.

J. J. BILL-IRVING.

Colonel MULLOW, R.E.

Lieut.-Colonel RAVENHILL, S.L.I.

BARRON, Hongkong Regiment.

Major SELBY, R.A.

F. DE BOYE, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq.

D. GILLIES, Esq.

H. E. JOSEPH, Esq.

W. YOUNG, Esq.

THE Committee appointed by His Excellency
the Governor to enquire what steps
should be taken to afford relief to the sufferers
by the Bokhara disaster have decided to invite
subscriptions to a General Fund to be apportioned
in the discretion of the General Committee
among the following objects:—

(a) The relief of those dependent for support
upon residents in Hongkong who lost their lives
in the shipwreck.

(b) The erection of a suitable memorial of
the catastrophe.

(c) The recognition of services rendered to
the survivors.

The Subscription Lists will be closed on the
30th November next.

A. J. LEACH,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
John Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1892. [1893]

The Lists are at the Hongkong Club,

Club Germania, Club Lusitano, City Club, The

Hongkong, Victoria, Peak, and Mount Austin

Hospital, and at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,

Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Messrs. Falconer & Co.,

and Messrs. Glegg & Co.

1893.

Intimations.

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river

Intimations.

GINGER ALE.

WE have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 32 PRIZE MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

The Analyst's report:

"It is of exceptionally good quality."
"Particularly pleasant to the taste."
"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."
"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSAL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.
Victoria Dispensary,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD,

have just received
ex Steamers—"BENLEDI" and "GANGES"
their first shipments of

XMAS CONFECTIONERY

Consisting of—

CHOCOLATE CREAMES, VANILLA PRA-
LINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNT
ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES,
TURKISH DELIGHT,
PARISIANS,
&c., &c., &c.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES.
ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON,
GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,
PLUM, &c.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S
BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK and
EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
in great variety.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS.

FANCY BOXES.

A large and varied Assortment of
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

XMAS CARDS,
ENGLISH, JAPANESE and CHINESE,
a splendid selection.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
A LARGE STOCK WELL ASSORTED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1892.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1892.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

After mature consideration of Friday's debate on official salaries, the moral appears to need a slight modification. When the Chairman of the Finance Committee was informed that he could not vote, and that the Government was thus caught in a minority, he appeared a little surprised; and it may have been a real surprise, and not a case of deliberate acquiescence in the wishes of the Unofficial Members. But surely their wishes did not require to be strengthened in such an unusual manner; surely after what Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON has said so often and so forcibly, the Unofficials would have been allowed to decide on this important financial question, even without springing a mine of this kind on a "tenderfoot" official; and surely, most surely of all, the solemn promise of Sir WILLIAM DES VAUX and Mr. FLEMING, approved by the Secretary of State, would have been faithfully carried out even without any reminder at all. Is it the mark of an honorable man, or an honorable government, to need the most extreme coercion in the matter of carrying out unmitigable engagements? Is it creditable? Is it to be tolerated? After the late Governor said—or rather wrote, with his own hand, and signed—"Public officers will understand that it does not follow their salaries will remain at this figure"—after Mr. FLEMING emphatically laid it down that "if at any time the finances of the Colony demand it, these salaries shall certainly be reconsidered"—after Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON boasted—"I have never voted any money except with the approval of an Unofficial majority"—after the Unofficials have spoken their strongest feelings and unanimously voted against the perpetuation of these "boom" salaries—after the Governor has said over and over again, that he will cut down the Colony's expenses to the lowest

possible limit or die in the attempt—after it has been shown that the Colony is at the lowest ebb known for many years—after all this, can there be a doubt? There must have been something substantial behind Governor ROBINSON's loudly applauded speeches; he must mean to do something of what he bragged about so much. Even taking him at the worst estimate, even believing that he was but bidding for cheap popularity when he gave us his word—it can't be possible that he finds the popularity not cheap enough, that his word was not sufficient, and that he has no more than mere words to give—that, in fact, having pledged his honour he will humbly ask it back of the people who trusted him? Will he feebly quibble, that the promises of reconsideration and reduction were not serious, or were not sufficient? Will he try to argue that the Colony is not yet reduced to a low enough state of beggary to fulfil the terms of the contract? Will he apologise for what he said, and do penance on his knees, in order to save his own salary and pension from being reduced by a few paltry dollars? No, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON is not a man of that kind. He is most awkwardly placed, it is true; but there is no honest way of escape, and he will certainly accept the unpleasant position with the best grace he can. If he was fraudulently brought to Hongkong under the belief that his salary and pension were fixed, he would be justified in asking for a better berth, though all here would be sorry to lose him so soon; we would rather make an exception in his case, and the Unofficials certainly ought to consider this point; but if he is content to stay at the lower rate which ought to have been made clear to him from the first, he will at least have the satisfaction of seeing some of those Hongkong officials (who should have told him) receive the reward of their incompetence in having their pay reduced. If not, if in spite of all, the question of official salaries is not to be reconsidered, there is only one thing left for the Representatives of the People—they must resign. Their strongest representations ignored, their clear majority overruled, their manhood insulted by promises light as thistledown, their most earnest feelings ridiculed and held as child's talk—could men worthy of the name continue to suffer such ignominy?

TELEGRAMS.

(From *El Comercio*)
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

MADRID, November 18th.
The King and Queen of Portugal, who have been attending the Columbus celebrations, returned to Lisbon to-day, after a commercial treaty had been concluded between Spain and Portugal.

INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

LONDON, November 18th.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, the scheme of reconstruction has been approved.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

In introducing the Army Bill, General von Caprivi said that whilst there was no fear of war in the near future it was necessary to prepare for the next war on two fronts.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yarrow* left Bombay on the 25th Inst., for this port.

The Editor of the *China Mail* is hereby notified that the *Pallas* is not in dock; she has been at the Pescadores for about a week.

This return of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended Nov. 27th, are:—Europeans, 167; Chinese, 1,840; total 2,007.

MAILS Due:—
Singapore (*Bentley*) 30th instant.
Amr. (*C. R. de Tavare*) 30th
Bombay (*Shanghai*) 4th prox.

THE appointment of Mr. H. B. H. Lethbridge to be Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, from the 10th of July last, is gazetted, under instructions from the Secretary of State.

We are informed by the Agents of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the Company's steamer *Yarrow*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 7 a.m. to-day, for this port.

THE steamship *Siam* arrived here to-day from Bangkok flying the well-known "Shan" Company's flag at the fore. She is the latest addition to the "Shan" line of coasting steamers.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama from Vancouver to-day, and left again at 3 p.m. for this port, via Kobe and Shanghai.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 p.m.—

Pols... "See me dance" ... Salomon.

Opener... "With the moon" ... Coote.

Valse... "Witchery" ... Smith.

Lancers... "Talk of the night" ... Williams.

Quadrille... "Chain of Heaven" ... Lovell.

Folks... "Now and Then" ... Coote.

THE news says a foreign correspondent, "are

much more numerous and wealthy to-day than ever before in the history of the world." In the days of greatest prosperity and power of the Jewish Kingdom under David and Solomon, they probably did not number, all told, more than 5,000,000. Now they number considerably more, than twice as many. In Asia, their original home, there are not more than half a million, settled in Syria, Persia, India, and China. Perhaps half a million more are to be found in Africa, chiefly in Morocco, the descendants of those Jews who, in the year of Columbus' discovery of America, were expelled from Spain. A considerable portion of them was a prompt and sailor-like "action"—or to lie on considerable ground during the blow by drifting to leeward. While I am writing we have no less than ten vessels of the Peking squadron in port, two of the largest amongst them, which fleet is making the harbors look a little more lively again, since the foreign men-of-war have left us. Everything else is going on in the humdrum old style, and nothing stirring to report. A brown-coloured brig is entering port just now, but I have not been able to make her out yet, and I must close this letter.

ACCORDING to a telegram in the *Commerce* there have been serious floods in the Neiva Esla district of the Philippines.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghaik* left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. yesterday.

THOMAS WATSON and Frederick Truscall, who did not get enough "shrimping up" to do in the Royal Navy, climbed up a number of lamp posts in Kowloon last night (*seulement pour passer le temps*) and put out several lights.

That was an act contrary to the laws of the Medes and Persians, so a constable "ran them in" and to-day they were severely fined \$5 by the Police magistrate.

THE 5-pins bowling handicap for a handsome silver cup presented by Mr. Quincy, which has been on trial at the City Club for the past month, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday evening last, the results being as follows:

1st.....Mr. C. Hadden.
2nd.....Mr. W. Hay.
3rd.....Mr. Draper.
4th.....Mr. Hannan.
5th.....Mr. Quincy.

Hadden played a fine game, averaging 60 all through, while Draper, who played very steadily, became third owing to the 20 points awarded him by the handicappers.

Mr. Robinson again rising to speak, Mr. Phillippe objected.

His Lordship—I am quite of opinion that Tang

Tung Shan is not interested in this application,

because he gave an undertaking not to oppose

it, and therefore in what I say I am addressing

Mr. Phillippe only.

Mr. Phillippe said he fully understood that,

but wished merely to suggest an adjournment

in order that some less expensive course be adopted.

His Lordship—I am of that view, not

because you suggested it, Mr. Robinson, but

because we were discussing it before. I do not

think you have any *facts* stands here at all

You can come in and listen, of course, and if you

had come earlier and heard what was said you

would have known that this very objection of

expense was raised before.

After a little further discussion His Lordship

advised that the parties, in their own interests,

should adjourn 14 days.

THE "BOKHARA" DISASTER.

We have been courteously favoured with the following additional particulars of the cruise of the *Pallas* in the Pescadores—At 4.15 p.m. on November 22nd the officer of the watch on the *Pallas*, which had just put into Water Bay for shelter, than was afforded in Battery Bay, observed the *Pallas* ashore off Ta-tsang Island, and the next morning the tug *Samson*, which had been sent from Makung to her assistance, also got ashore, near the *Pallas*.

The point where the *Pallas* grounded is about

2 miles from Makung, whither Consul Warren

and the Staff Surgeon of the *Pallas* had gone

the day before. It was the launch owned by

the mandarin at Makung which brought news of the *Pallas* being ashore to the *Thales*, and the note was written by the Staff Surgeon of the *Pallas*, then at Makung. The *Thales*, as previously reported, stood by the *Pallas* until, at high water, she got off without assistance and uninjured. Mr. Hastings, of the Customs service at Anping, who will be remembered, was amongst the brave few who ventured out in launch *Tai-wan* to succour Consul Warren on his trip in the *Pallas*. A box of gold and a box of silver dollars had been salvaged by the *Samson*'s people when the *Pallas* left the Pescadores on the 23rd inst. The *Thales* carried telegraphic messages from the Pescadores for Shanghai and Hongkong to be transmitted from Amoy. The bodies of the *Bokhara* victims have been satisfactorily buried on Peiho and Sand Islands in the Pescadores group.

It is probable that the *Pallas* will arrive here from Anping to-morrow.

CHINESE CURIOSITY SHOPS.

There are two kinds of curiosity shops in the Flower Kingdom. One is intended for gullible globe-trotters and the *touristes riches*; the other for collectors and persons of taste. In the former the proprietor asks anywhere from 200 to 2,000 per cent. profit on his goods, in the latter he is satisfied with anything between 25 and 100 per cent. Let us take statement of the *Pallas* as it stands.

On my arrival at Lin-chao I immediately went on shore to call on the magistrate who had authorized the seizure of the cargo in which I was interested. Having sent in my card and passport I waited about an hour inside the court-yard of his mansion, surrounded by thousands of the riff-raff who are always to be found loafing about Chinese official buildings. At last when the messenger did return, I was informed that "his Worship" was too ill to see me—all nonsense, of course—and although I insisted upon an interview, it was of no avail. I was put off and had to return to my boat, which was anchored in the River, without receiving any satisfaction whatever. Some of the cargo-boats containing the seized cotton-yarn were lying alongside our boat, in charge of the native police.

Before returning empty-handed to Canton, however, I obtained a copy of an official despatch from the Canton *Lien-chao* office, instructing the Lin-chao magistrate to seize my cargo upon arrival, so that the order to stop the use of Transit Passes in the Liang-kwan came direct from the Viceroy. It is the impression apparently among Chinese officials that foreign goods under transit pass can be taxed to any extent after arrival at their destination stipulated for, and in this instance, as in others in which I have been interested, the cargo has been allowed to go on, but only to be seized and confiscated before it could be landed. It may be argued that after foreign goods pass into Chinese hands in the interior they can be dealt with in the same way and pay the same taxes as native cargo. So long as these taxes are not differential I have no objection, but my cargo in question was seized for evading *Zakhi on route*, whilst at the time they were protected by a Transit Pass.

Until pressure is brought to bear on Viceroy Li-han-chang from head-quarters at Pekin, it will be dangerous to send goods into the interior of Kwangtung and Kwangal under Transit Passes. At present the cargo is not only seized and held by the mandarins until an enormous "squeeze" is paid for its release, but the hongs of the consignees are taxed to the maximum.

The Chinese, especially those who are wealthy and educated, take a profound interest in "objets d'art" and "curiosities"; many possess collections which have been handed down from father to son and increased by each generation. The Canton banker Howqua had a collection of over a half million dollars. Magnificent sets of even much greater value are owned by Liu Ming, the late governor of Formosa, by Li Chang, the present premier of the Empire.

In Pekin are famous collections of the *Mei*, and portraits of the great poets and writers, generals and statesmen. In Nanking are collections of the arms, armour, jewelry and bric-a-brac of celebrated Emperors and Princes.

Canton is noted for the number of wealthy men who have made a specialty of gathering ancient specimens of the gold and silversmiths' art. Chow-chow, for possess complete sets of the porcelains and *Kaolin-wares* of the great potteries of the Chinese past.

The curio-dealers as a class are well to do or wealthy scholars who have not succeeded in literary or political life. They select their calling because it is easy, pleasant, profitable and above all respectable. In Chinese etiquette a prosperous curio-dealer takes precedence of a manufacturer, merchant, physician or even banker. He is admitted into all the Yamen (official residences) and to the houses of the most distinguished. He travels in a hand-some sedan-chair, carried by two or four porters and followed by a body servant and one or more carriers. He gives dinners to his friends and customers and entertains them lavishly. He makes his sales-rooms a headquarters for the literati and prominent officials.

The proprietors of second and third-rate shops similarly enjoy a dealers' comparatively high social status. They follow the example of their more prosperous colleagues with the greatest zest. They are not so well-informed and seldom as successful financially. They are too apt to exhibit prices for their cheap goods, and to overlook what is really valuable. For this reason the first-class dealers make it a rule to visit the stores of the second and third class, and frequently secure notable bargains.

time-piece representing a Corinthian temple in *verre antique*. The dial showed the second, minute, hour, day of the week, and month and phases of the moon. It struck hours and quarters. The pendulum was a gridiron whose alternate bars seemed to be gold and silver. The piece was protected from dust and air by a handsome glass box, where the work was carved in ebony, inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl. The clock was of French and the case of Canton workmanship. Its price was \$300.

The second was of Swiss origin but made for the Chinese market. It was heavily gilt and represented a mountainous landscape. In a pagoda was the dial and through a hole in the clouds a silver moon showed its varying phases. Here and there were human figures, courting, playing and conversing. When the hour struck, nearly every little image moved, some bowing, others turning around, and still others extending their arms. It seemed almost new, but in a corner was the date, 1822. Its price was \$350.

Jade carvings are extremely popular and expensive. They take very odd forms at times, imagine the fore arm of a scholar, painfully thin, with every vein and artery perceptible, the finger-nails an inch in length and knuckle-bones very well reproduced, and you have a work of art which costs \$200. Similar to it but unspeakably more attractive was the fore-arm of some young girl, probably the concubine of a great mandarin in the last century. It was carved from a translucent grayish jade and was so faultless as to seem a cast taken from life. The wrist and hand were singularly beautiful. The only thing that jarred was a gold ring on one finger set with a diamond and two rubies. Arm and ring were valued \$600, of which the latter probably represented at least one-half. Carvings of this class are always mounted on dark colored silk or velvet, so arranged as to raise the object an inch above the pedestal. A tight-fitting glass case surrounds it at the distance of an inch or thereabouts.

A very interesting class and one seldom seen in the United States or Europe is composed of a combination of jade, coral, ivory and mother-of-pearl. They are handsome in their way, but the beauty is of a type which appeals chiefly to the "child" and the "semi-civilized man." In describing one, you describe all.

One work had a base of green jade, carved to represent mossy submarine grottoes with basalt columns. Fitted carefully to it was a mass of brilliant scarlet coral, which appeared to have grown out of the solid rock on which it rested. Among the coral-branches were fish made of mother-of-pearl with jewelled eyes. They seemed to be swimming, but were kept in place by fine wires that were almost invisible. Out of one grotto was coming a turtle, made of jade studded with fine gems. In another grotto lay snowy conches cut from ivory. So fine were the wires and so delicate the balance that the footfall of the looker-on caused fish and turtles to vibrate as if they were alive, and about to take flight. A glass case served to heighten the illusion and make the interior seem an aquarium more brilliant and gorgeous than anything ever found in Nature.

In bronzes, especially antiques, there is endless variety. The most precious are those of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, when the Chinese metal-smith led the world. The products of that period are of the noblest workmanship. One in the possession of an Amoy dealer is a great bowl a foot and a half in diameter and of the same height. The bottom is worked into the three round feet, which support the bowl proper. On either side the metal is brought out as to form an elephant's head. There is a little carving on the top and some on the lid—only enough to break what little blank surface there is. The metal is gold bronze, an alloy said to contain from 5 to 10 per cent of gold, despite the lapse of centuries, it is still clean and bright. The great charm of the pieces lies in what seems at first to be fine arabesque inlaid in silver. Close examination shows this to be a long series of inscription in medieval character. They comprise the name of the artist, of the king and the prince for whom the bowl was made, appropriate quotations from the poets and sages, and then as usual a large number of moral platitudes. The price was \$2,000,—just its weight in gold.

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In the Imperial Museum at Peking is a sword that belonged to the great warrior "Kwang Tai." It is rather a poor blade to have been the weapon of a general who was deservedly deified by his fellow-countrymen, yet it is valued at \$10,000.

The cutlass of Koxinga, the pirate—the king who conquered Formosa, was sold by one of his descendants in 1870 and brought \$1500. A spear of the notorious Black-flag leader Lee Yu was eagerly purchased for \$500, by an enthusiastic Canton collector. Corresponding figures have marked the sales of the personal effects of the great historical, military and literary characters of the Empire. Of high popularity are dragons and other mythical animals in gold bronze. The castings are superb, though a little heavy when measured by Japanese or French standards. The finishing, when belonging to the period prior to 1700 is admirable. It is free, graceful and original. Bronze made since that date, especially those in the present century, are clumsy, coarse and conventional to the last degree.

A novel style is occasionally found in bronze-inlaid proclamations. Nanking, Chow-Chow, Foo, and Canton were the places where the art attained its highest development. In some instances the proclamations seem comparatively fusible, but in most it is of the hardest and most refractory kind. The pattern was "probably" masked on the surface and then the masked space ground out with sand emery to the required depth. Into this was filled the bronze. At some points it is fairly embedded in the proclamations. At others it is distinctly separate. At a Hongkong shop is a cylindrical vase 3 feet long, upon whose surface are palms, ferns and dragons. The clumsy monsters seem at play in a tropical forest. The workmanship, design and action are excellent. It is said to have been made in the 16th century and is well worth the price (\$500), asked for it by the dealer.

In Canton, Hongkong, Amoy and other cities in South China are many works of art, which are relics and of the famous Yuen Ming Yuen of Pekin. This institution belonged to the Emperor and was half-museum and half-store house of the "Son of Heaven." At the capture of the capital, it was looted and burned by the English and French marines and soldiers. What these did not take, were removed by camp-followers and coolies. Nearly all the spoil was sold by the victors to Chinese dealers in the following twelve months and in most instances for ridiculously low figures. A celebrated necklace valued at \$2,000, was picked up by a Canton dealer for \$500. It consists of 48 perfect pearls, each larger than a marble, six sapphires, and six emeralds. It belonged originally to a rich prince of the Ming dynasty in the middle of the 17th century. In an Amoy curio-shop is a Jade carvings inlaid with rubies, sapphires and emeralds which is valued at

\$3000. Of the same origin are many exquisite pieces of porcelain, peach blow and dragon's blood, that may be secured even to-day for one-twentieth of their value or even less. When these treasures of the Yuen Ming Yuen fall into the hands of first class dealers, they bring their full value. When in the possession of 3rd and 4th class dealers or of private persons they are apt to be bargained off for a mere song. Embroideries, ancient and modern, are always in demand among Orientals, the former being much more expensive. Many skillful artisans take advantage of this fact and by an accurate imitation of colors faded by age and also by secret chemical treatment turn out embroideries which seem hour by hour. The counterfeits are not easily detected. Even when they are, the discovery is to the benefit of the dealer and not the collector. A bogus antique of this class was recently sold in Hongkong for \$500—for which two weeks previously the dealer had paid \$15 to the maker. As a matter of fact, modern embroideries in China are just as good as ancient, so that it is folly to pay ten times for one picture what you might for a second of equal merit and beauty. This is especially true when a fine embroidery is to be exposed in the drawing-room of a house, which uses coal and gas. These two factors will age fine workmanship so rapidly that fifty years of Europe knocks endwise a cycle of Cathay. In fact so ruinous are the gases produced by the combustion of both coal and illuminating gas that the only safe rule is to frame embroideries at right between glass plates. Thus protected they will retain their brilliancy unimpaired, where left exposed they become dull and dingy in a few years.

W. E. S. F.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE TELEGRAPH CONVENTION OF 25TH AUGUST, 1892.

The following communication from Tientsin, which purports to be a statement of facts which it would seem opportune to publish for the information of those who take a special interest in the Russo-Chinese Telegraph Convention signed in August last, appears in the *N. C. Daily News*:

An independent State has the absolute control of telegraphs within its territory. Junction of the telegraph lines of any two adjoining States can only be effected by a special Convention between the two States.

The European Governments, with most of their dependencies and colonies, and some extra-European Governments, whose lines had previously been connected at the respective frontiers according to such special Conventions, have concluded the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg, 1875, (with the annexed Service Regulations, revised at Paris 1880) containing the stipulations under which the contracting Parties agree to work their international lines.

The Russo-Chinese Telegraph Convention is a voluntary agreement between the contracting Parties, from which agreement each of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, when the Chinese metal-smith led the world. The products of that period are of the noblest workmanship. One in the possession of an Amoy dealer is a great bowl a foot and a half in diameter and of the same height. The bottom is worked into the three round feet, which support the bowl proper. On either side the metal is brought out as to form an elephant's head. There is a little carving on the top and some on the lid—only enough to break what little blank surface there is. The metal is gold bronze, an alloy said to contain from 5 to 10 per cent of gold, despite the lapse of centuries, it is still clean and bright. The great charm of the pieces lies in what seems at first to be fine arabesque inlaid in silver. Close examination shows this to be a long series of inscription in medieval character. They comprise the name of the artist, of the king and the prince for whom the bowl was made, appropriate quotations from the poets and sages, and then as usual a large number of moral platitudes. The price was \$2,000,—just its weight in gold.

The most costly curios are of a literary character. The original Ms. of famous authors, bring prices that seem fabulous. There are poems, essays and epigrammatic couplets which would find customers in any part of China at \$1000 a page. Next to the writings come the portraits of the authors. After these are such articles as the artistic furniture and household ornaments of ancient emperors, generals, writers, poets and artists.

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MASONIC.

DILIGENTIA LODGE
OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 8 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1892. [1170]

ZETLAND LODGE
No. 52.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1892. [1168]

HOTELS

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.

The Rates for BOARD AND LODGING during the Winter Months, from November 1st to March 31st, have been reduced as follows:—
One person, one month.....\$50.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....8.00
One person per day.....2.50
Married couple per day.....3.50
For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1892. [814]

WINDSOR HOTEL,
(In Connaught Buildings),
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE PRIVATE Hotel heretofore carried on in WINDSOR HOUSE has now been removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Cuisine under European management. Each Bed-room has its own Bath-room, Hot and Cold water. Passenger Elevator to all Floors.

Charges from \$2 per day upwards.

Special Rates for Families or Permanent Boarders. Offices and Rooms to let Unfurnished, and Rooms with or without Board, by day or month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892. [843]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the Jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivaled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in "First-class style" on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [480]

THE BOA VISTA HOTEL.
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commands an admirable view facing the South. Its accommodation is unsurpassed in the Far East.

Every comfort is provided for Visitors, with an excellent Cuisine, and Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors of the best brands.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths, Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard and Reading Room, and a well supplied Bar.

A small Dais is attached to the premises. MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury, in season, and the cuisine is in expert hands.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.
A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [870]

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL,
A M O Y.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors. An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG,
Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [885]

S I E N T I N G,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1892. [866]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly
assistant to Dr. Rogers).

HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel),

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1892. [891]

Intimations.
THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin."—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices. The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HÔTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisines* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on spacious Verandas, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communication. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [108]

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.

KOKIO, JAPAN.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.
(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their head-quarters.

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars. Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months.....\$337.50
12 months.....\$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through tickets from China and Japan to Europe.

Through tickets issued to Passengers booking to Europe or to Overland points, are good for transportation across the America, Continent, via the Union Pacific Railway System only.

Return Tickets—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months.....\$337.50
12 months.....\$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars. Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1892

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—11½ per cent., sales and sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £7 10, paid up,—15 per cent. dis. sales and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, sellers.
The Bank of Chi a, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—4½ sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, £20, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$56 per share, sales and sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 235 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102 sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$260 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$30, sales and sellers.

China and Manla Steam Ship Company—28 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent. discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$23, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$50.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.

Punjom and Sungale Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$27 per share, sales and buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—30 cents per share, sales and buyers.

New Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sales and buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$130 per share, sellers.

The Celebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—5 cents per share, sales and sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$12 nominal.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$15 nominal.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, ex. div., sales and sellers.

Dakin, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8, sales and sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$26 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$45 per share, sales.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$105 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$68 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$51 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$41 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$35 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/9
Bank Bills, on demand 2/9
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/9
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/9
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/47

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/57

ON INDIA:—
T. T. 221

On Demand 222

ON SHANGHAI:—
Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mrs. Anderson, Conul and Mrs. von Looper and maid.
M. E. Blankensgael, Fleet Surgeon Mahon R.N.
Mr. D. E. Brown, Rev J. M. Morton.
Mr. and Mrs. Cass, Mr. E. Moss.
Capt. Clutterbuck, Mr. W. Oxley.
Mr. G. Cox, Capt. McQuhae, R.N.
Mr. C. F. Evelyn, Mr. H. W. Rolfe.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick, Mr. H. L. Rose.
Mr. and Mrs. Jareja, Mr. A. Schomburg.
Mr. Thos. Howard, Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. A. Kitton, Mr. J. Walls.
Miss MacGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Mr. Beattie, Mr. & Mrs. W. Macbean.
Mr. S. T. Benjamin, children and nurse.
Mr. Hart-Buck, Capt. D. F. MacCarthy R.N.
Rev R. F. Cobbold, Mrs. D. F. MacCarthy
Mr. Cochrane, and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cohen, Mr. Chas. C. Malsch.
Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, Mr. H. F. Meyerink.
Mr. W. E. Crowe, Mrs. Van Nieker.
Mr. D. Crawford, Mr. A. Ross.
Lieut. Elliott, Mr. Taylor.
Mr. E. S. Joseph.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson, Mr. V. Kofod.
Mr. & Mrs. Beauprand, Mr. W. H. R. Loxley.
Miss Beauprand, Mr. F. Mailand.
Mr. Chaudet, Mr. W. R. Needham.
Mr. T. Cowen, Mr. Needhurst.
Mr. & Mrs. O. Faucher, Mr. Sparrow.
Miss Faucher, Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.
Mr. W. S. Harrison, Mr. Tomlin.
Mr. Morton Jones.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bruhn, 26th N. v.—Salon 21st Nov., Rice and General—Wieler & Co.

ASK, Danish steamer, 682, Revsbeck, 26th Nov.—Haiphong 22nd Nov., Rice and General—A. R. Marti.

AMOY—German steamer, 671, Wulff, 26th Nov.—Amoy 25th Nov., Ballast—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

BELLONA, German steamer, 1,721, F. Jäger, 27th N. v.—Hamburg 9th October, and Singapore 20th Nov., General—Siemssen & Co.

KWANGLE, Chinese steamer, 1,504, R. L. Lincoln, 27th Nov.—Shanghai 21st November, and Swatow 16 h, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

G. G. JACOB, Dutch steamer, 1,801, A. J. de Blinde, 27th Nov.—Java 14th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHIANG HOCK KIAN, British steamer, 956, H. Dindale, 27th Nov.—Penang 14th N. v., Singapore 20th, and Holt 26th, General—Bin Hin.

ESMERALDA, British steamer, 966, G. A. Tayler, 27th Nov.—Manila 24th Nov., General—Shewan & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. Seiler, 27th Nov.—Shanghai 22nd Nov., and Swatow 26th General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TOONAN, Chinese steamer, 938, J. P. Lowe, 27th Nov.—Newchwang 18th Nov., and Chefoo 22nd, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,400, P. Voss, 27th Nov.—Chefo 21st November, General—Melchers & Co.

COSMOPOLIT, German steamer, 557, W. T. Schaefer, 27th Nov.—Iloilo 23rd Nov., Sugar—Wieler & Co.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, H. W. Hogg, 27th Nov.—Canton 27th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,108, W. A. Dinsse, 27th Nov.—Newchwang, and Chefoo 21st Nov., Beans and General—Siemssen & Co.

WOOSUNG, British steamer, 1,100, L. Dawson, 26th N. v.—Chinkiang 24th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

FREJR, Danish steamer, 1,077, C. L. Strand, 28th Nov.—Pakho 24th Nov., and Holtow 26th, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ARGYLL, British steamer, 1,886, Williamson, 28th Nov.—Amoy 27th Nov., General—Dodd, Carill & Co.

VELOX, German steamer, 747, H. R. Gontard, 28th Nov.—Canton 28th Nov., General—Wieler & Co.

GLENAGLES, British steamer, 1,837, J. Sommer, 28th Nov.—Wuhu, and Chinkiang 25th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SIAM, British steamer, 991, Walter Nicor, 28th Nov.—Benzok 19th Nov., Rice and Teak—Kin Tye Lung.

—EAST ASIA, British steamer, 1,443, Ballard, 24th Nov.—Singapore 21st Nov., and Holtow 25th Nov., General—D. Laprade & Co.

ST. ANDREW, Norwegian steamer, 2,009, 25th Nov.—Kuchiro 21st Nov., General—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.

SUNGIANG, British steamer, 994, C. B. N. Dodd, 25th Nov.—Manila 22nd November, General—Butterfield & Swire.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Bangkok.—Per *Choufa* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Kutang* to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Cheang Hock Kian* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Don Juan* to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Sungkiang* to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Singapore and New York.—Per *Argyll* to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Hiphong.—Per *Aisk* to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ARDAY, British steamer, 1,080 James Thom, 20th Nov.—Canton 21st Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BAROV DOUGLAS, British steamer, 1,725, Geo. Russell, 24th Nov.—Ratoum 8th October, Petroleum—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHOWANEE, British steamer, 1,057, C. Stomham, 23rd Nov.—Bangkok 15th Nov., General—Vuen Fat Hong.

DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, R. Beltran, 26th Nov.—Manila 23rd Nov., General—Brandao & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall R.N.R., 7th Nov.—Vancouver, via Yokohama, Kobe, and Shanghai, 5th November, General—Canadian Pacific Railways Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain McIsaac, Hongkong Government tender.

GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 918, P. Thomsen, 18th Nov.—Saigon 12th Nov., Rice and Paddy—Melchers & Co.

HUPKE, British steamer, 1,845, S. Quail, 10th Nov.—Java 6th November, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

KUTANG, British steamer, 1,496, W. Hall Jackson, 22nd Nov.—Calcutta 6th Nov., Penang 12th, and Singapore 16th, Opium and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VICHAEL JENSEN, German steamer, 710, J. C. Matthiesen, 26th Nov.—Canton 26th Nov., General—Chinese.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 1,808, W. M. Smith, 11th Nov., San Francisco 25th Oct., and Yokohama 15th Nov., Mails and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.

GORILLA, British steamer, 410, Hamlin, 23rd May—Singapore 16th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PRIVACY, German steamer, 1,023, Voltmer, 26th Nov.—Hamburg 7th October, General—Siemssen & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

POLLUX, German steamer, 898, J. Gefken, 20th Nov.—Mojil 14th Nov., Coals—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.

PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,387, W. H. Fairand, 23rd Nov.—Kutchinotz 18th Nov., Coals—Arnold, Karberg & Co.